

The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe

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Three Faults

By Walter E. Myer

A STUDENT who expects to do good work must be on guard against certain handicaps which frequently stand in the way of successful effort. One of these hindrances is the disposition to put things off. Most of us do that more or less, but it is a costly practice. One who has a difficult lesson to prepare is likely to postpone action on it as long as possible.

During the entire period of delay, the postponed job hangs over the student like a cloud. It keeps him from being efficient at anything else. Valuable time is lost, and, if the habit of postponing action grows, as it is likely to do, it leads to inefficiency and weakness. When there is a lesson to prepare, get at it.

Another handicap, similar to procrastination, or putting things off, is planlessness. One may not intentionally put things off, but may fail to get at his tasks because he does not budget his time. He may spend a considerable amount of time on one lesson, and not have enough left for his other tasks. He loses time going from one job to another. All this could be avoided if he made out a list of the tasks to be performed during the day or week.

A decision can be reached about the amount of time which should be given to each lesson or each job. A schedule may be prepared, fixing a time for each piece of work which is to be done. The schedule should then be respected. One should hold to it as nearly as possible. The existence of the schedule makes for regularity in work. It becomes a pleasure for one to stick to his job, doing one task after another according to a definite plan.

A third handicap is the very common failure to concentrate. A student sets himself to the job at hand, and holds to it for a while. Then his mind wanders. He reads half a page, perhaps, without actually being aware of the content of the page. He does not know what he has read. While his eye has been running down the page, his mind has been on something else.



Walter E. Myer

It is often helpful for one to time himself when he reads. When you pick up your book, you may decide how much time you can reasonably expect to spend reading a page. Then see to it that you finish in time and that you know what you have read. If you do not finish on time, or if you are vague about the contents of your reading, try again, and hold your mind to the page by act of will.

It would be a mistake to do all your reading in this way. It would kill your enjoyment and make you too mechanical. But you may do well to check on yourself for a while.

The hindrances to study which have been outlined are not the only ones a student meets, but they are frequently encountered. If they are conquered, the student will be better prepared to meet other difficulties which may present themselves.



LENINGRAD, largest of Russian cities after Moscow, has a population of more than 3 million. It is the world's northernmost city with more than a million population. Leningrad is a big Soviet manufacturing center.

Russian Convention

Soviet Communist Delegates Gather in Moscow to Applaud and Approve the Plans of Party Leaders in Kremlin

IT'S convention time in Russia. Delegates from all parts of the Soviet Union have assembled in Moscow to attend the 19th national "congress" of Russia's only political organization—the Communist Party. In this convention, which began yesterday, the delegates are to hear reports by government leaders, and drum up enthusiasm for Soviet policies.

It was late last August when dictator Joseph Stalin announced that the congress was to be held. Ever since, observers all over the world have been trying to figure out what the meeting foreshadows. One reason for this guesswork is that the last similar convention, in 1939, was held just before the Soviet Union took a major foreign-policy step which helped bring on World War II.

Until 1939, Russia sided with anti-Nazi countries such as Britain and France. But, shortly after the 1939 convention, Stalin made a deal with the German Nazi dictator, Adolf Hitler. This deal left Hitler free to launch a war without worrying—for the time being—about an attack by the Soviets.

It is not generally believed that the present convention points toward any such drastic shift of Soviet policy. Nevertheless, the meeting deserves

careful watching by outside nations.

The gathering consists of some 2,000 delegates and alternates, representing the Soviet Union's 6 or 7 million Communist party members. Officially, it has been called to weigh certain "proposals" made by the party chiefs in Moscow. In reality, the delegates' decisions have already been made for



DICTATOR Stalin of Russia (right) with Georgi Malenkov, who many people say may soon succeed to his boss's job

them. They will have no choice but to approve and applaud the policies that the Soviet "high command" has mapped out. So the convention seems to be mainly a big national pep rally to promote and publicize the announced plans of the Kremlin.

(Continued on page 6)

Parties Contend for Labor Vote

Major Issue Among Organized Workers of America Is Taft-Hartley Act

THERE are some 15 million workers who belong to unions in this country. They, together with their adult relatives, make up a large proportion of the nation's voters. Because of organized labor's great political strength, the Presidential candidates of both parties are trying very hard to win as much support as possible from the members of this large group of Americans.

There are sizable groups of union members scattered throughout the country. Organized labor is particularly strong in such large industrial states as New York, California, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Michigan. These are all crucial voting areas where the balloting is expected to be close. Both parties are aware that the votes of the workers might well swing these states to one candidate or the other.

The two biggest labor organizations, the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, have gone on record in favor of the Democratic candidate for President, Adlai Stevenson. This means that the leaders of these groups prefer him to General Eisenhower.

Republicans are quick to point out, however, that the rank-and-file members of the AFL and CIO will not necessarily vote as their leaders desire. It is recalled that the labor leaders of Ohio were almost unanimously opposed to Republican Senator Taft in his last election campaign in Ohio, and yet Taft won an overwhelming victory at the polls. He could not have obtained as many votes as he did, Republicans say, unless a great many organized workers had cast their ballots for him.

The outstanding labor issue in the present election race involves the Taft-Hartley Labor Act. It was passed in 1947 and replaced the hotly debated Wagner Act as the nation's basic law governing relations between labor and management. Republicans controlled Congress at the time that the Taft-Hartley Act was enacted, and took the lead in passing the measure.

The majority of labor leaders liked the Wagner Act, whereas most employers opposed it. This situation is just reversed in the case of the Taft-Hartley law. Most employers favor it, and the majority of union leaders dislike it.

Politically, the Democrats are on record in favor of wiping this law off the statute books, and adopting a new one in its place. Most Republicans, on the other hand, feel that certain changes should be made in the measure, but they believe it should be merely amended—not repealed.

(Concluded on page 2)

The Labor Vote

(Concluded from page 1)

Among the most important provisions of this law are the following:

1. The *closed shop* is outlawed. Previous to its prohibition, labor leaders were able to get certain employers to agree not to hire any workers in their factories or business concerns who didn't belong to unions. These enterprises were known as *closed shops*, since they were closed to unorganized workers.

2. The *union shop* is permitted by the Taft-Hartley Act, but only if a majority of the workers in a business or industrial concern vote for it in a secret election. When an industrial plant or business firm has a *union shop*, a non-union worker may be employed but must, within a short time, join a labor organization in order to keep his job.

3. *Jurisdictional strikes* are forbid-

den. This type of strike is one which results from a conflict between two unions, not between a union and an employer. Such a strike might occur, for example, when carpenters and metal workers quarrel over who is to install steel window frames in a new building.

4. The Taft-Hartley Act, in effect, compels union officials to take an oath that they are not members of the Communist Party.

5. *Strikes which threaten the national health or safety* may be delayed by an injunction (court order) for 80 days. During that period, work continues and the government tries to bring the disputing parties to an agreement. If there is still no settlement at the end of the 80 days, then the workers are free to engage in a strike.

There are many other provisions of this law, but these are five of the most important ones. We know how the candidates and parties stand on certain of these provisions, but not all of them.

The issue over which there is most doubt as we go to press involves the *closed shop*. General Eisenhower has not stated whether he is for or against it. His silence on the subject is generally taken to mean that he favors a continuation of the ban on the *closed shop*. There is little question that the majority of Republicans take the same position.

More Democrats than Republicans favor the *closed shop*, but we do not know how the majority of Democrats stand on this issue. However, Governor Stevenson, in one of his campaign speeches, made a statement which was interpreted by the *New York Times* and other newspapers to mean that he thinks the *closed shop* should be revived. Other Democrats who think likewise argue as follows:

"While the *closed shop* seems on the surface to be undesirable, it doesn't work out that way in practice. In fact, many employers prefer it, because there is less conflict among workers in a business firm if they are all organized than if part are and part aren't.

Moreover, it is not fair for non-union workers to get all the benefits brought about by the unions without accepting any of the responsibilities or expense of union membership."

Republicans who see the matter in a different light present their case in this way:

"The unions complain that the present law outlaws the *closed shop*. However, when certain employers in the past would not permit their workers to join unions, they were rightfully denounced by labor leaders as undemocratic. Isn't it just as undemocratic for labor leaders now to say that every man has to belong to a union to get a job in a specified plant?"

The *closed shop* is not nearly as prominent an issue in the campaign, however, as is the provision of the Taft-Hartley Act which deals with national emergency strikes. To see what the candidates and other party leaders have to say on this subject, as well as on labor in general, read the opposing positions in the columns below.

Opinions of Parties on Labor Issues

(Fifth of a Series on Campaign Issues)

Case for the Democrats

THE Taft-Hartley Act is much more favorable to employers than to workers. Take, for example, the provision that requires union leaders to swear that they are not communists. To compel labor leaders, and not employers, to take that oath is a slur on labor's patriotism.

Nor does this law deal justly with workers who are engaged in disputes with employers. It calls upon the President to obtain injunctions (court orders) to force workers to postpone for 80 days strikes which threaten the national health and safety.

Use of the injunction is a one-sided weapon. It is directed at the workers. It forces them to stay on the job against their will, but does not require an equal sacrifice on the part of employers.

It is true that President Truman has used the injunction on a number of occasions to postpone serious strikes. He did this, however, only because Congress did not give him other types of power to deal with such emergencies.

Against Injunction

Stevenson, like Truman, opposes the injunction. What he wants is for Congress to give the President flexible powers to deal with serious industrial disputes. Then the Chief Executive can pick out the method which seems fair and which is most likely to succeed in a particular case.

Most Republicans favor the Taft-Hartley injunction method of dealing with emergency industrial conflicts. General Eisenhower has been very vague on this issue. It is assumed, though, that he feels the same way as most of the rest of the Republicans do. Consequently, workers know that the injunction weapon is much more likely to be used against them if Republicans control the federal government than if the Democrats do.

Despite all the promises which Republicans are making to labor, the workers know that it is the Democrats

who have helped them to improve their position so greatly in the last 20 years. They are much more strongly organized than ever before. Despite higher taxes and prices, caused by defense spending, workers have greater purchasing power than at any time in history. Moreover, the passage of measures granting unemployment insurance and social security means that workers can face the future without

What the Republicans Say

DEMOCRATS and union leaders have been saying that the Taft-Hartley Act is a bad law. Yet they can't show where it has been bad.

On the one hand, Democrats say that workers in the United States are better off than ever before. They then turn around and claim that the Taft-Hartley Act is seriously injuring American labor. Actually this law has helped rather than hurt the average

be very bad if he has used it again and again. Even President Truman and the Democrats know that some strikes would cripple the nation and can't be permitted. The Taft-Hartley Act may not be the perfect solution, but it is the best law we have yet had to deal with these emergencies.

Even in emergency situations, labor leaders cannot say that the Taft-Hartley Act takes the right to strike away from labor. The law merely postpones the strike for 80 days, and in doing so it greatly increases the likelihood that a solution will be worked out before the men are called off their jobs. Thus, the law really protects the workers who in many cases want to stay on the job rather than to be hastily called out on strike.

Not Unduly Harsh

There is no real argument over many parts of the Taft-Hartley Act. For example, Governor Stevenson agrees with the authors of this law that *jurisdictional strikes* should be outlawed.

There are, to be sure, a few minor changes that seem desirable, and Republicans are perfectly willing to make them. For instance, General Eisenhower has said that employers as well as labor-union officials should take the anti-communist oath. Certainly it is not necessary to scrap the bill to make changes of this kind.

In constantly directing attention to the Taft-Hartley Act, the Truman Democrats are trying to keep workers from considering other facts which are of vital importance to their welfare. The Democrats do not point out that excessive government spending has raised prices and has greatly increased the living costs of workers. They do not point out that high taxes are taking a big bite out of the workers' pay. Fortunately, however, more and more workers realize that only by changing administrations will they be relieved of the burdens of high prices and taxes, as well as wasteful and costly government.



BOTH the Democrats and the Republicans want to win labor's vote

fear. They are not going to forget that it is the Democrats who have been their real friends.

Workers will long remember what their position was when President Roosevelt came into office in 1933. At that time, many employers still refused to bargain collectively with unions and did everything they could to keep labor from organizing. In the years that have followed under Democratic administrations, union membership has increased from less than 5 million to 15 million. By organizing on a large scale, workers have become more and more influential in shaping the nation's laws and in taking steps to improve their living conditions.

worker. For one thing, it contains certain safeguards to keep irresponsible labor leaders from getting too much power over union members.

Proof that the rank-and-file of union members know they have not been harmed by the Taft-Hartley Act is seen by what happened in Ohio in 1950. There, in the congressional elections, Senator Taft had the support of large numbers of workers, though the union leaders were strongly against him. Many workers knew it was for their best interests to support Taft.

Although the Truman supporters say this is a bad law, President Truman himself has used it no less than nine times in emergencies. It can't

Readers Say—

Our schools ought to promote special correspondence programs with overseas students. I think we would go a long way in combating communism if American boys and girls flooded the countries near the Iron Curtain with friendly letters. Such letters would certainly boost the morale of the people who live on the outposts of democracy. At the same time, we could learn a great deal about the lives of other people.

CATHERINE SEDGWICK,
Chappaqua, New York.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Students may obtain addresses of foreign boys and girls by joining the International Friendship League, Inc., 40 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston, Massachusetts. The membership fee is 50 cents.)

I think we should help Iran build better schools. That country cannot improve her living conditions until her people become educated. Actually, a few million dollars probably would go a long way toward setting up a good educational system in that land. Yet, the expenditure of such a small sum of money would hardly be noticed by our country.

JACKIE JO TORIAN,
Alamogordo, New Mexico.

Though, as high school students, we are too young to vote, we are not too young to study the issues in this year's Presidential race. This means more than wearing "I Like Ike" or "Stevenson" buttons. It means reading the speeches of both candidates, studying the records of the two big parties, and the like. As future voters, it is not too early for us to begin the training we need to carry out our privileges and duties as citizens.

PEGGY HEIN,
Catonsville, Maryland.

I think it is about time we realized the true importance of Asian countries as friends of the U. S. Many people of non-communist Asia are eager to look to us for guidance and leadership. With a little encouragement on our part, we could undoubtedly make lasting friends in that critical corner of the globe.

MARK ADAMS,
Chappaqua, New York.

One way in which we high school students can help to get out the vote is to offer our services as free baby-sitters on election day. Local party headquarters in most communities are looking for young people to give their services in this way.

JAMES CYPHER,
Connellsville, Pennsylvania.

YOUR VOCABULARY

In each sentence below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase whose meaning is most nearly the same. Correct answers are given on page 5, column 4.

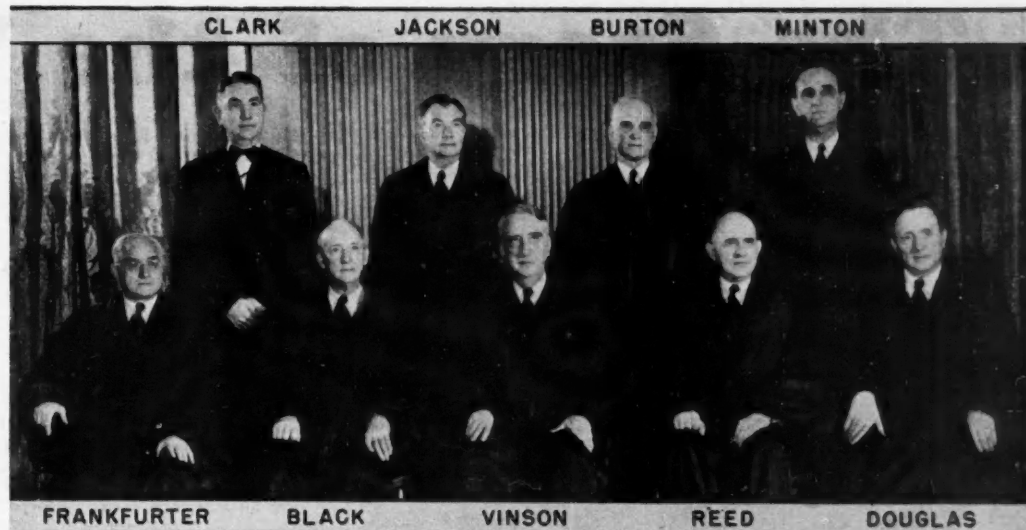
1. Soviet charges that we have used germ warfare in Korea have been *refuted* (*rē-fūt'ed*). (a) repeated (b) not widely believed (c) annoying (d) disproved.

2. The Soviet leaders are experts at *intrigue* (*in-trēg'*). (a) plotting (b) negotiation (c) debate (d) telling lies.

3. Their plans are not always easy to *ascertain* (*ās'ēr-tān'*). (a) defeat (b) discover (c) accomplish (d) explain.

4. The Russians have *transgressed* (*trāns-grēd'*) the laws of international justice. (a) rewritten (b) overpassed and violated (c) profaned (d) ridiculed and criticized.

5. Candidate Y made *scathing* (*skāth'ing*) comments about candidate



THESE NINE JUSTICES have reached the highest judicial posts in the United States

Supreme Court's New Session

This Tribunal Has Last Word in Umpiring Constitutional Disputes

THERE are many ways in which democratic nations, like our own, differ from the totalitarian countries. But one of the greatest contrasts lies in court procedure. Besides their job of punishing wrongdoers, our courts also have the duty of *protecting the individual against governmental abuse*. Courts in totalitarian lands pay no attention to this second duty.

The U. S. Constitution sets limits beyond which no government agency, not even Congress or a state legislature, can go in taking away people's rights and liberties. One of the main jobs of our courts is to see that no law-making body or administrative officer oversteps these limits.

The U. S. Supreme Court, whose regular annual session begins today in Washington, D. C., stands at the top of our nation's judicial system. The federal Constitution puts it on the same level with Congress and the Presidency as one of the three main branches of the government.

The Supreme Court handles various

kinds of cases, including those which arise under federal laws, or which involve disputes over the meaning of the Constitution, or which involve legal conflicts between states. A very frequent type of case is that in which someone claims that his rights and liberties, as guaranteed by the Constitution, have been violated.

Most cases that our nine top judges receive have already been handled in lower courts. Some have been before state judges and juries. Others have been through the lower levels of our federal judicial system—have been argued in U. S. district courts and courts of appeals. (The United States has over 80 district courts, and 11 courts of appeals.)

Legal disputes are usually taken first to a court near the bottom of the judicial ladder. If a case comes *mainly* under state law, it goes to one of the lower courts of a state. If it concerns federal matters, it probably is taken first to a U. S. district court.

Cases that are fairly simple often go no further than the first courts in which they are heard. But, if a case touches difficult or unsettled legal points, it is likely to go higher.

Suppose a man is accused of violating a federal law, is brought before a U. S. district court, and is convicted. If he and his lawyers think they can convince a higher court that the conviction was wrong, they ask for a hearing in a U. S. court of appeals. Perhaps they argue that the first court violated some of the man's rights as guaranteed by the Constitution. Or they may claim that Congress did so, when it passed the law under which he was convicted.

If the convicted man loses his fight in the court of appeals, he can ask the Supreme Court to take up his case. The nation's top judges may turn him down. They may declare that the case has already been adequately handled in lower courts, and that it does not touch on any unsettled legal question.

On the other hand, the Supreme Court judges may look at the case and say: "This man is raising a question on which our court has never ruled. We should hold full hearings on his case, and make a ruling which lower courts will be able to follow whenever such a question comes up again."

If the court decides—by majority

vote—that the man's rights were violated in lower courts, it can overrule the lower judges and throw aside his conviction. If it decides that the law under which he was convicted goes against the Constitution, it can even cancel the law, regardless of whether this measure was passed by Congress, a state, or a local government.

In the following paragraphs, we give brief sketches of the nine justices of the Supreme Court:

Fred Vinson, 62, has been Chief Justice since 1946. Before taking his important job, Vinson was a member of Congress, and later Secretary of the Treasury. He is from Kentucky.

Hugo Black, 66, has been a member of the Supreme Court for 15 years. He was a U. S. senator from Alabama before taking his present job.

Stanley Reed, 67, is from Kentucky. Reed was a lawyer and a special assistant to the U. S. Attorney General before he joined the court in 1938.

Felix Frankfurter, 69, was born in Austria. He came to the United States at the age of 13, and worked his way through college and law school. He was a professor at Harvard when appointed to the court in 1939.

William Douglas, 54, is from Minnesota. A lawyer by profession, he has been on the court since 1939. He has written a popular book on Asia.

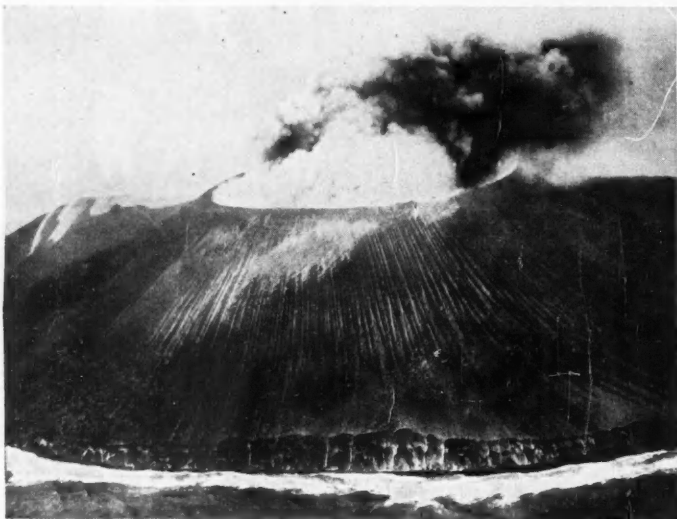
Robert Jackson, 60, is a native of New York. This former U. S. Attorney General studied law on his own, and was admitted to the New York bar without having attended college. He has been with the court since 1941.

Harold Burton, 64, has been an Associate Justice since 1945. Though born in Massachusetts, he calls Ohio his home state. Before joining the court, he served as a U. S. senator.

Tom Clark, 53, is a Texan. Before he was appointed to the court, in 1949, Clark was U. S. Attorney General. He is the youngest justice.

Sherman Minton, 62, is a native of Indiana. Minton was once a U. S. senator, and later a court of appeals judge. He has been with the Supreme Court since 1949.

The Story of the Week



THIS NEW VOLCANO recently pushed out of the sea and rose above the Mexican island of San Benedicto, 780 miles south of San Diego, California. It has risen more than 1,000 feet above the sea and has changed the shape of the island. It gives off boiling smoke and gas every 20 minutes.

The Stevenson Fund

Last week we reviewed the facts, as well as pros and cons, of the private contributions which Senator Nixon received and used to help meet his political expenses. Now we shall do the same with respect to the political donations accepted by Governor Stevenson in Illinois.

The facts, as reported by him, are that about a thousand people made political contributions which Governor Stevenson used to boost the public salaries of some of his key assistants who had turned down good-paying private jobs to serve the state. Critics have this to say:

"Senator Nixon used his contributed money for purely political purposes. He did not pay any of his personal expenses with it, whereas the state officials who received money from Stevenson did.

"Furthermore, Nixon quickly accepted the principle that the public had a right to know all the details connected with his contributions, whereas Governor Stevenson was hesitating and stubborn about giving the people information about the donations he received."

Supporters of Stevenson reply to these arguments as follows:

"Stevenson used his donated money as much for political purposes as Nixon used his. After all, he helped the state of Illinois to get more competent officials than it would have had otherwise. Efficient government saves taxpayers large sums of money, so funds used to obtain able officials are of a political nature.

"Stevenson not only gave the public full information about who made and received the contributions, but he also was the first Presidential candidate ever to let the nation see his income tax reports for a period of 10 years."

Despite the fact that leaders of both parties seem to feel that it is proper for public officials to receive private contributions, there are quite a few observers, including a number of press, radio, and TV news analysts, who are concerned over this problem. They feel that if our lawmakers and administrative leaders come to depend more

and more for financial support upon special groups, such as businessmen, labor leaders, manufacturers, farmers, etc., our government may no longer truly represent the national welfare (see page 7 article).

One suggestion that has been made is for a committee of distinguished citizens to study this problem, to determine the salaries and expenses needed by officials, and then to recommend how the necessary money can best be provided.

Rutherford High

Rutherford, New Jersey, high school students have made a good record for themselves in encouraging local citizens to register as voters. According to community leaders, the number of persons who signed up as voters almost doubled the day the boys and girls began a house-to-house registration drive.

The students spent many hours on the special campaign. They went to the town officials to get lists of registered voters. From this list, they

found out which residents had not yet signed up as electors. Next, the young people visited these citizens and asked them to register. They offered their services as free baby-sitters so that mothers could sign up for voting.

Now, Rutherford High students are waging an intensive get-out-the-vote campaign. Boys and girls are calling on voters to discuss election issues with them, and to encourage citizens to go to the polls next November 4. Then, on election day, the students will hold a "trial" Presidential election of their own.

Bumper Crops

How much damage did last summer's hot sun and lack of rain do to our farm crops? Not too much, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The government agency issued a report on crops a short time ago.

According to the Department, the nation is chalking up a bountiful harvest this year. American farmers have harvested the second largest wheat crop on record—bigger than any harvest since 1947, when the nation produced a little less than 1½ billion bushels of the grain.

Corn, rice, cotton, tobacco, and many other crops, too, have done well this year despite the summer droughts.

Florence Chadwick

Florence Chadwick of San Diego, California—a human fish if there ever was one—is looking for new waterways to conquer. The 33-year-old swimmer says that next year she will tackle the Dardanelles, one of the waterways that separate Europe and Asia. She also plans to swim the Strait of Gibraltar, the channel that divides Europe and Africa at the western end of the Mediterranean.

Miss Chadwick's latest feat was to swim the 21-mile channel between Catalina Island and the mainland of California. It was the first time a woman ever performed this feat. She made the swim in a little less than 14 hours while boats followed her closely to drive off sharks.

The distance swimmer first attracted attention when she swam the English Channel from France to England in 1950 in record time for women.

Korean War Speeds Up

Chinese and North Korean communists have been stepping up their attacks against United Nations lines in Korea. Though the numerous recent sharp enemy thrusts at UN forces have been driven back, the increased activity on the Korean front has Allied leaders worried.

Are the Reds trying to weaken and push back the UN armies in an effort



SWIMMER Florence Chadwick likes to try tough ocean channels

to get peace terms as favorable as possible for their side? Or does the stepped up Korean fighting mean the Chinese and the Soviets, in their recent Moscow parleys, secretly agreed to launch an all-out offensive against the Allies?

These are some of the questions now being asked by UN officials.

Whirlwind Campaigns

At a pace that leaves many news reporters dizzy, the Presidential candidates—Republican General Dwight Eisenhower and Democratic Governor Adlai Stevenson—are swinging through the countryside. They have only four weeks to wind up their campaigns for the Presidency. Next November 4, the voters will decide which of the two nominees is to occupy the White House.

Reporters have described Eisenhower's vote-seeking campaign in these words:

"There are some 70 or more newsmen and radio and television representatives on Ike's 18-car train. These men and women describe Eisenhower's activities to the nation. At almost every train stop along the way, the general shakes hands with local political leaders, poses for pictures, and makes speeches. At times, Ike switches from his special train to take a plane for an appearance at some distant community.

"Ike's campaign assistants frequently send a huge truckload of special equipment to places where the general is scheduled to speak. Eisenhower posters and a special jeep with loud speakers to tell local citizens of forthcoming Ike speeches prepare the way for the Republican nominee."

Stevenson's campaign has been described by newsmen as follows:

"The 60 to 80 news, radio, and TV



A GRADUATE of Korea's naval academy. A South Korean mother smiles as father and grandfather congratulate the new ensign. He and his classmates will be added to the forces now fighting Communists in Korea.

representatives who cover Stevenson's campaign tour are usually dead on their feet by the end of their day's work. The Illinois Governor moves swiftly from community to community, and he switches from train to plane and back to the train so rapidly that reporters can hardly keep up with him.

"The 'Adlai Stevenson Special' is made up of three or more cars. Political aides and reporters fill up most seats on the train. Some three or four Democratic workers prepare the way for Stevenson's appearance in the communities visited by the nominee. Stevenson, who writes most of his speeches himself, is so busy that he can meet with the press only on infrequent occasions."

Moscow and China

Most top Chinese officials, including Red China's Premier Chou En-lai, have already returned home from conferences with Soviet leaders in Moscow. A few Chinese, though, have remained in the Russian capital for continued talks with the Soviets.

Ever since the Chinese-Russian parleys began last August, the world has had its eyes and ears open for an indication of what these talks mean. As of this writing, we have heard very little concerning decisions reached at the get-together. Nothing, so far as is known, has been said about additional economic and military aid to Red China—assistance that China needs if she is going to continue the war in Korea.

From bits of information—observations of western diplomats stationed in Russia and official Soviet news dispatches—we know that Russia has agreed to fulfill a 1950 agreement with China. It was a Soviet pledge to return the Manchurian railway system, known as the Changchun Railroad, to China by the end of this year. Actually, this transportation network belonged to the Chinese at one time.

Meanwhile, Russia failed to carry out a second 1950 pledge—namely, that she would hand back the Manchurian



BEAUTIFUL VENICE, in Italy. Tourists gather in front of Saint Mark's Basilica, one of the world's most famous cathedrals. It is the pride of the ancient city which is built on many small islands off the Adriatic Sea.

seaport city of Port Arthur to China at the close of 1952. Instead, the Soviets announced that the Chinese "asked" Russia to stay a while longer at Port Arthur. Observers believe that the Soviets forced the Chinese to accept continued Russian control.

Minor Parties

Though we are now chiefly interested in the Presidential race between General Dwight Eisenhower and Governor Adlai Stevenson, they are not the only contenders for the nation's top political office. There are at least 11 other Presidential candidates, though none of them have very many backers.

One of these groups is the Progressive Party, favoring U. S. disarmament and friendly ties with Russia. In the 1948 election, when former Vice President Henry Wallace was its standard-bearer, the party polled only

a little more than a million votes. The party's candidate for President this year is Vincent Hallinan, a California lawyer.

Other parties with Presidential candidates in the field include the Socialists, advocating government ownership of many business enterprises, with Darlington Hoopes as their standard-bearer; and the Prohibitionists, who want to outlaw the sale of alcoholic beverages, with Stuart Hamblen as their candidate.

The newest political group, still in the organization stage, is the American Party sponsored by Robert McCormick, publisher of the *Chicago Tribune*. Strongly anti-communist and opposed to many of our present foreign aid programs, the American Party hopes to put candidates in the field in time for the 1956 elections.

None of the smaller parties really expects to win a victory this year. The chief purpose of these groups, minority leaders say, is to get their ideas before the voters in the hope that one of the two big parties may adopt some of their proposals.

Balkan Defense Plan?

Yugoslavia, Greece, and Turkey may soon become defense partners. Marshal Tito, Yugoslavia's communist but anti-Russian ruler, is discussing joint defense plans with the Greeks and the Turks.

The three countries are under constant threat of Russian expansionist activities. Because of this fact, the United States and its allies are very much interested in the Yugoslav, Greek, and Turkish defense plans. During the past few years, Uncle Sam has sent about 1½ billion dollars in economic and military aid to Greece and Turkey. We have also shipped 250 million dollars or more in food, raw materials, and arms to Tito.

Pronunciations

Kiev—kēyēf
Magnitogorsk—mahg-ni-tō-gawrsk'
Lavrenti Beria—lah-vrēn'ti bē'ri-yah
Georgi Malenkov—gē-awr'gi mah-lēn'kōf
Vyacheslav Molotov—vyah-chē-slaf' maw'tō-tōf (y as in yes)

Study Guide

Labor and Politics

1. Why are the Presidential candidates trying to win as much support as possible from the workers who belong to unions?
2. What is the outstanding labor issue in the present election race?
3. Why do Truman Democrats feel that the injunction is not a good device for dealing with strikes that create a national emergency? What substitute plan does Stevenson propose?
4. How do Republicans defend the "emergency" provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act?
5. What are the differences of opinion between Republicans and Democrats on the "closed shop" provision of this labor law?
6. Why do Democrats contend they have been the "real friends of labor"?
7. What facts are Democrats trying to hide from workers, according to Republicans, by constantly talking about how bad the Taft-Hartley Act is?

Discussion

1. What methods do you favor for dealing with strikes that threaten the national health or safety? Explain your stand.
2. Do you support the Democratic position that the Taft-Hartley Act should be repealed and replaced by a new law, or do you agree with the Republicans that it should only be amended? Why?

Russian Congress

1. How long ago did the last previous Russian Communist Party convention occur? What major step in foreign policy did Moscow take shortly afterward?
2. Describe the reorganization that is being made in the major agencies of the Russian Communist Party.
3. Who are these men: Malenkov, Molotov, and Beria?
4. What is the purpose of a "five-year plan" in the Soviet Union?
5. If Russia's current plans are realized, how will her productive capacity compare in 1955 with what it was just before World War II?
6. How, in general, will Russia's estimated 1955 output compare with U. S. industrial production?
7. Why is Russia's military strength, in relation to total national output, greater than ours?
8. What are some of the factors that tend to prevent the Soviet Union from launching a world war?

Discussion

1. Do you or do you not believe that the Soviet Union intends to start a major war within the next few years? Why or why not?
2. By what means are we most likely to succeed in keeping her from starting such a war? Explain your position.

Miscellaneous

1. What proposals are being made for dealing with the problem of public officials who can't get along on their public income?
2. Did last summer's drought seriously affect our total farm output for this year?
3. What is Rutherford High School, in New Jersey, doing about the election?
4. Briefly describe how the war in Korea is going.
5. Tell of two decisions which we know were reached in the recent Russian-Chinese negotiations in Moscow.
6. Name some of the minor parties taking part in the election campaign.

Answers to Your Vocabulary

1. (d) disproved; 2. (a) plotting; 3. (b) discover; 4. (b) overpassed and violated; 5. (d) bitterly damaging; 6. (b) voters; 7. (d) attacked; 8. (c) strife.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Waiter: "And what will you have to drink?"

Bill: "Ginger ale."

Waiter: "Pale?"

Bill: "Goodness, no. Only a glass."

★

John: "Well, they are selling suits with 2 pairs of pants again and I just bought one."

Friend: "How do you like it?"

John: "Fine, only it's awfully hot wearing two pairs."



"That's fine. Next!"

Foreman: "How is it you only carry one plank and all the other men carry two?"

Worker: "I suppose they're too lazy to make two trips the way I do."

★

Mother: "Stop reaching across the table, junior. Haven't you a tongue?"

Junior: "Yes, but my arm's longer."

★

Not funny but true: It takes 3,000 bolts to hold a car together, but only one nut to scatter it over the countryside.

★

Two mosquitoes were resting on Robinson Crusoe's arm.

"I'm leaving now," said one. "I'll see you on Friday."

★

Visitor: "I never saw so many flies! Don't you ever shoo them?"

Farmer: "No, we just let them go barefoot."

Soviet Congress

(Continued from page 1)

One of the measures to be discussed and approved by the congress involves a reorganization of Communist Party machinery. This is a highly important matter, because a change in the setup of the Communist Party is—for all practical purposes—a change in the Soviet government. In Russia, the major decisions on national policy are made in Communist Party committees, and government agencies are then ordered to carry out these decisions.

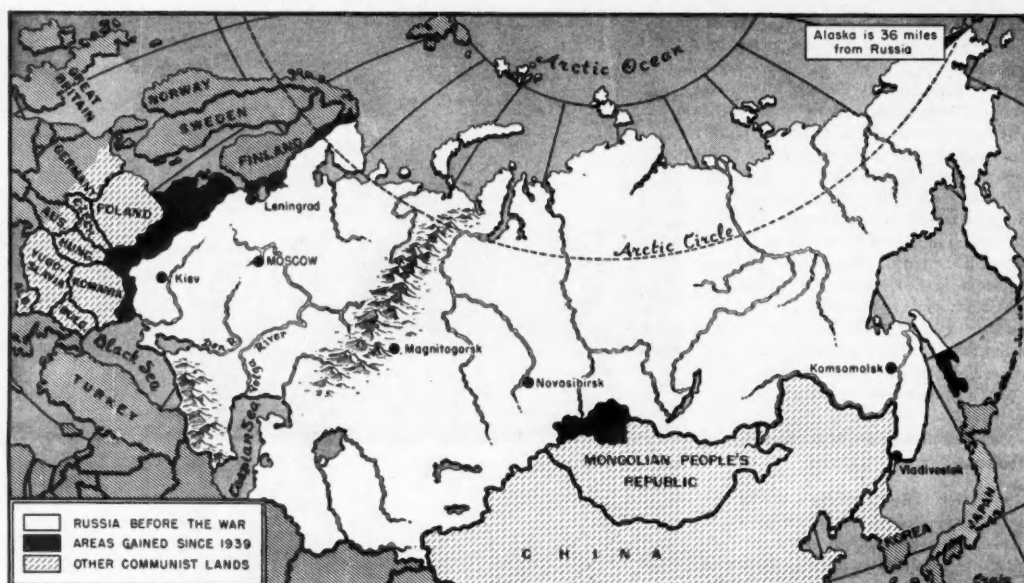
Until now, the highest policy-making body in Russia has been the Politburo—a Communist Party committee consisting of about a dozen men and headed by Stalin. When any major decision on foreign or national affairs was to be made, the Politburo made it. Two other top Communist groups—the Secretariat and the Orgburo—managed party business. These, along with the Politburo, were headed by Stalin.

Now, according to plans being placed before the Moscow convention delegates, the Politburo and the Orgburo will be abolished. They will be replaced by a single group, known as the Presidium. It will manage the party and dictate the policies of the Soviet government. Though its exact size is not known as we go to press, it probably will be about as large as the old Politburo, or maybe somewhat larger. We can expect it to be made up principally of the same men who have been running the Politburo and the Orgburo.

The Purpose?

What is the reason for this reorganization? Perhaps the Kremlin is merely doing a "streamlining" job, in an effort to make party and government machinery work more smoothly. Observers feel, however, that there is a deeper reason.

Dictator Stalin is now nearly 73 years old. Though it is possible that he will remain alive and active for a number of years, the time has come when Stalin must naturally be thinking about the problem of who is to succeed him when he dies or retires. He remembers what happened when Nikolai Lenin, the previous dictator, died in 1924. There occurred a bitter struggle for control of the Communist



RUSSIA, THE WORLD'S LARGEST COUNTRY, takes up about half of Europe and a third of all Asia

Party and the Soviet nation, and it was only with great difficulty that Stalin established himself firmly in power.

Undoubtedly Stalin hopes that the job of dictator, when it again changes hands, can change with a minimum of trouble and strife. A few observers have predicted that he would, at the Moscow convention, openly name his successor. In any event, he probably will give some one person so much power that this individual will have little trouble in taking full control when the time comes to do so.

The new party organization, with a single Presidium in place of the Politburo and Orgburo, seems well suited to such a concentration of power. This, according to many observers, is the real reason for the change.

Who does Stalin want as his successor? Observers think his favorite is 50-year-old Georgi Malenkov, whom he selected to give the "keynote" speech at the present Communist Party congress. Other Politburo members who have been mentioned as possible Stalin choices include Vyacheslav Molotov and Lavrenti Beria.

Besides approving the new party organization, the Moscow convention will also discuss Russia's current "five-year plan" of economic development. The whole Soviet economic system is managed by the government, and it

has for the most part been operated under a series of five-year plans which began in 1928. The only break in the series was for a while during World War II. The current plan—the fifth—runs from 1951 to 1955.

Soviet leaders, when they draw up a five-year plan, set economic goals which they expect their nation to reach by the end of the period. They designate the types of industrial and farm production that are to be stressed, and the types that will be held back.

The 1951-55 plan sets a big task for Russia's 200 million people. It calls upon Soviet industries, as a whole, to boost their output by 70 per cent during the five-year period. If the plan is carried out successfully, Russia will have twice the productive capacity in 1955 that she had just before World War II. Such industrial growth would make Russia a far more powerful nation—a more dangerous opponent—than she is today.

Far Behind Us

Even if the Soviet Union accomplishes all the aims of her present five-year plan, however, her output will in 1955 still rank well behind that of the United States. She will, for instance, be producing steel at a rate which our nation reached during the First World War. She will turn out roughly half as much pig iron and less than half as much steel as we produced in 1951. She will produce 76 million tons of oil, compared with our 1951 output of 338 million tons. She will generate about three eighths as much electricity as we did last year. She will turn out fewer than half a million motor vehicles, whereas we produced over 6 million in 1951. She will produce not quite two thirds as many shoes and about three fourths as much cotton cloth as we manufactured last year.

Russia, of course, may not reach her five-year goals, in which case the above comparisons will be still more unfavorable from her standpoint. Then, too, there are about 40 million more people in Russia than in our country to use and consume what is produced.

But these figures do not mean that Americans can sit back, comfortably assured that Russia will be too weak to attack us. The Soviet Union is, and will continue to be, in a far stronger military position than the above comparisons indicate. This is because she puts such a large part of

her effort into the production of military supplies, or into the building of industries that can turn out such supplies. Russian civilians get very little benefit from their country's rapidly growing productive capacity.

The hard-working Soviet people dare not do much complaining about their situation. Occasionally, though, a carefully phrased lament does find its way into the newspapers. A Russian paper recently published the following comment from a housewife who lives in Voroshilovgrad.

"Our country builds the best in the world in turbines, lathes, combines, and excavators. It is clear, then, that our builders can create and our factories can produce inexpensive washing machines that would make housework easy. But so far, this is done very slowly. There are very few washing machines and few refrigerators, and they are still expensive."

An American woman, writing from Moscow in 1950, stated that the purchase of a new overcoat is as big an event to the average Russian as the buying of an automobile is to the average American. She also told of a Moscow seamstress who was happy to receive three bars of soap and a tin of pepper as pay for over a day's work.

Even though Soviet civilians face shortages of everything except hard labor, Russia maintains a powerful military machine. She is reported to have about 4 million men in her armed services, compared with our approximately 3½ million. U. S. Air Force Secretary Thomas K. Finletter stated last spring that Russia had 20,000 front-line and 20,000 reserve combat planes, while we had from 13,000 to 15,000 of each type.

Few Luxury Items

The Soviet Union doesn't use much steel for making civilian autos and other "luxury" items. She uses it for building tanks, artillery, and munitions factories. The same goes for other materials and resources. She uses her electricity for operating armament plants, rather than for running television sets and air conditioning units. That is why she is a strong and dangerous foe, even though her total output is far below ours.

Will Russia, at any time within the next few years, feel capable of challenging us in a major war? Outside the Kremlin, nobody knows. Her in-



WOMEN IN RUSSIA work in factories and on the farm. This group is threshing grain on one of the country's huge collective farms.

tensive military preparations look as though the Soviet Union is getting ready for war, but there are certain conditions that might hold her back.

First, there is America's probable lead in atomic weapons. Russia may be afraid to attack us so long as she feels that we are considerably ahead in the atom race.

Second, our industrial capacity is far greater than Russia's. We have more factories, a better rail network, better highways, more technicians. By far the larger part of our industrial system is now concentrating on consumer rather than military production; but, if a world conflict started, we would switch to war output just as we did during World War II. Unless Russia could win a quick victory, she could not win at all. In a long conflict we and our allies would decisively outrun Moscow's empire in the race of producing weapons.

Third, the Kremlin might be worried as to how hard and how far the weary Soviet people can be driven. The Russians, it is true, have so little knowledge about conditions abroad that they don't realize how badly they fare in comparison with people elsewhere. But reports indicate that they are extremely tired, and are disappointed that the Kremlin's promises of better living conditions are being so slowly carried out.

How enthusiastically would they work and sacrifice to support a new war effort? How many troops would be needed to watch over them, and guard against revolt at home? Would Soviet armed forces remain loyal to the Kremlin, if the soldiers knew that their families were suffering great wartime privation? Soviet leaders must ponder all these questions before launching a world conflict.

Russia is causing a lot of trouble for the rest of the world, and there is no indication that she will soon stop. But at the same time she has some big problems of her own. In addition to those already discussed, there is a great deal of opposition to communism within the nations now under Russian control.

Our nation now has 19,288,000 living veterans of all wars. Almost a million of these fought in Korea. Some 15 million others are veterans of World War II. The remaining ones served in previous conflicts.



THIS PICTURE of a poor, tired Russian woman was smuggled out of Russia. Official photos from that country never show scenes of poverty.



THIS IS one of the two buildings in which U. S. representatives have their offices. Nearby is the Senate Office Building.

Government Salaries

Many of Nation's Lawmakers Feel Need to Add to Their Public Earnings by Seeking Outside Income

HOW can we get good lawmakers and administrative officials at present government salaries? How can we solve the problem of our public servants who say they can't do their jobs on the income they get. Such questions are in the news because of the recent disclosures that Senator Nixon has been getting private contributions to help pay his political expenses, and that Governor Stevenson has been using similar contributions to give extra allowances—beyond state salaries—to some of his assistants in Illinois.

The question of the justice of meeting expenses by getting money from supporters, who might expect favors in return, is by no means limited to the special cases in this year's political campaign. Republicans and Democrats alike, in both state and national governments, often seek ways to get an income bigger than their official salary. The remainder of this discussion, however, is limited to a study of our congressmen, whose money problems are somewhat similar to those of other officials in government.

Our senators and representatives now get a salary of \$12,500 a year, and a personal expense allowance of \$2,500. The congressmen pay no taxes on the expense money, and may use it any way they wish. Senators from states with large populations may get up to \$60,000 or more for office staff. Representatives, who serve fewer numbers of people, receive smaller amounts.

Is It Enough?

Now it may seem that salaries of \$12,500, plus expense allowances and other benefits (including some free medical care), should be enough for our congressmen. But there is much evidence to the contrary.

Senators and representatives must answer thousands of letters every year, many of them requests for information, from the people who elected them. Sometimes a congressman finds his office allowance isn't enough to pay for the stenographic staff he needs. Often, constituents ask for government publications, and the congressman may have to pay out money for such materials.

Almost every kind of organization in his state may call on a senator or representative for donations. The congressman must frequently buy lunches and dinners for home town

people who call on him in Washington. Finally, a lawmaker usually finds it necessary to make numerous trips back to his state in order to keep in touch with his constituents. In Washington, he must do a fair amount of entertaining in return for social invitations which he receives.

Representatives ordinarily get along more easily than senators, for members of the lower house serve smaller constituencies. Demands upon the representatives are not, therefore, quite as heavy as those upon the senators, but many of them also have financial difficulties.

Sources of Income

A few legislators are wealthy and meet part of their expenses out of their own pocket. Many earn money by making speeches and writing articles for newspapers and magazines. A senator may receive from \$200 to \$1,000 or more for an article or a speech. Some legislators are lawyers and earn extra money by keeping up their practice while in office.

The danger is that some congressmen may be unduly influenced in their lawmaking and other official actions by their contributors, and that the general public will suffer the consequences.

One solution of this problem would be to raise the salaries of congressmen. Congress could do this by passing a new salary law. The voters, though, are likely to frown on salary raises that would mean more taxes.

A second proposal is to let congressmen (and other officials) go on earning money by speeches, law work, and so on. Each would be required to publish a statement of all his income, however, and he would have to name persons who paid him money. Such a statement by a legislator, together with his actions in Congress, would allow the public to judge whether he was being unduly influenced by any special interest groups.

There are some objections to this plan. A wealthy senator might have to disclose facts about his business that could benefit a competitor. Or the need to tell the public about private finances might keep able and honest men from running for office.

The question is not going to be easy to solve. There is need, nevertheless, to find a satisfactory solution if we are to be assured of maintaining high standards among our public officials.

Monthly Test

NOTE TO TEACHERS: This test covers issues of THE AMERICAN OBSERVER dated September 8, 15, 22, and 29. The answer key appears in the October 6 issue of THE CIVIC LEADER. Scoring: If grades are to be calculated on a percentage basis, we suggest that a deduction of 3 points be made for each wrong or omitted answer.

DIRECTIONS TO STUDENTS: In each of the following items, select the correct answer and write its letter on your answer sheet.

1. Military observers feel that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's forces in Europe are (a) not as strong as they were a year ago; (b) strong enough to overwhelm any attack that Moscow might launch; (c) too weak to be of value; (d) strong enough to make Soviet leaders "think twice" before attacking western Europe.

2. Democrats say that the federal government's vast expenditures (a) are made necessary largely because of the world situation; (b) are the result of waste; (c) should be sharply and immediately reduced; (d) can never be reduced.

3. Republicans say that the federal government's vast expenditures (a) are the result of programs begun in President Hoover's administration; (b) can never be reduced; (c) can be substantially reduced if we cut out waste; (d) are entirely the fault of Democrats.

4. Britain and Iran have been engaged in a very serious dispute because Iran last year (a) withdrew from the British Commonwealth; (b) was caught sending spies into Britain; (c) seized British-controlled oil properties; (d) demanded that Britain be expelled from the UN.

5. Adlai Stevenson believes that (a) the Truman administration made a wise decision in sending U. S. troops to help South Korea; (b) we should make an all-out attack on communist China; (c) we should break off the Korean truce negotiations; (d) we should withdraw our forces from Korea.

6. Dwight Eisenhower believes that (a) we should not have resisted the communist invasion of South Korea; (b) we could and should have prevented the communists from invading South Korea; (c) we should make an all-out attack on communist China; (d) we should withdraw our forces from Korea.

7. India (a) is firmly allied with the United States; (b) is not a communist nation, but sometimes agrees with Russia and communist China; (c) is completely under Moscow's control; (d) has offered to unite, under a single government, with communist China.

8. According to Republican candidate Eisenhower, "it's time for a change" in Washington because (a) President Truman is not spending enough on defense preparations; (b) though there is nothing wrong with the Truman administration, 20 years is long enough for one party to hold power; (c) the Democratic administration's foreign policy has been 100 per cent wrong; (d) Democratic leaders have lost interest in serving the people honestly and efficiently.

9. Democratic candidate Stevenson says that (a) people who want changes in our government should vote for Eisenhower; (b) if elected President, he will consult Truman on the appointment of all officials; (c) the Democrats can bring our nation continuous changes for the better; (d) no changes are needed in America today.

10. The Japanese constitution prohibits Japan from (a) trading with other nations; (b) making treaties with communist countries; (c) maintaining an army, navy, or air force; (d) teaching English in her schools.

11. Adlai Stevenson says that when corruption exists in government (a) it is the fault of the people as a whole; (b) the Republicans are to blame; (c) the party in power should be thrown out; (d) the people get too excited about it.

Monthly Test

(Concluded from page 7)

12. On the issue of corruption in our federal government, Dwight Eisenhower feels that (a) reports of corruption have been greatly exaggerated; (b) it would take the Republicans a long time to rid the national government of corruption; (c) President Truman has made a tremendous effort to throw out dishonest officials; (d) Democrats are trying to cover up the "mess."

13. Japan's central economic problem is that (a) she has vast stretches of arid desert; (b) her huge population is crowded into a very small area; (c) she has too few people, and a labor shortage; (d) foreign countries, in their eagerness to buy Japanese goods, exert great pressure on her.

After the corresponding number on your answer sheet for each of the following items, write the word, name, or phrase that best completes the question.

14. Carlos Ibanez recently won a presidential election in _____

15. _____ is Democratic candidate for U. S. Vice President.

16. Republicans, in their July convention, chose _____ as Vice Presidential candidate.

17. Jawaharlal Nehru is Prime Minister of _____

18. A recent survey shows that most U. S. daily newspapers support _____ for President.

19. Commander of the NATO military forces in Europe is General _____

20. Adolfo Ruiz Cortines will soon succeed Miguel Aleman as president of _____

21. Is America's total school population increasing or decreasing? _____

22. What nation mines most of the world's diamonds? _____

Identify the following persons. Choose the correct description from the list below. Write the letter which precedes that description opposite the number of the person to whom it applies.

23. Adlai Stevenson

24. Daniel Malan

25. Mohammed Mossadegh

26. Mohammed Naguib

27. Hirohito

28. Joseph McCarthy

A. Egyptian political leader

B. Wisconsin Senator

C. Japanese Ambassador to U. S.

D. Governor of Illinois

E. Japanese Emperor

F. South African Prime Minister

G. Iranian political leader

After the corresponding number on your answer sheet for each of the following items, write the letter of the word or phrase that makes the best definition of the word in italics.

29. If a government is *dilatory* in carrying out a program, it is (a) hasty; (b) slow; (c) careless; (d) inefficient.

30. Britain has a *chronic* dollar shortage. (a) serious; (b) phony; (c) continuing; (d) unavoidable.

31. The suggestions were *ambiguous*. (a) of doubtful meaning; (b) well presented; (c) full of errors; (d) unfair.

32. Both parties *vehemently* defend their policies. (a) largely; (b) calmly; (c) haphazardly; (d) forcefully.

33. *Incumbent* officials are (a) dishonest; (b) those in office; (c) Democrats; (d) Republicans.

A Career for Tomorrow - - In Advertising

ALMOST every American business depends heavily on advertising. Because of this demand, advertising itself has become a big business, consisting of about 65,000 men and 20,000 women.

More than half of the advertising people are employed directly by stores, radio and TV stations, publications, and other enterprises which have something to sell. About 40 per cent work for agencies whose main business is handling advertising matters for other companies.

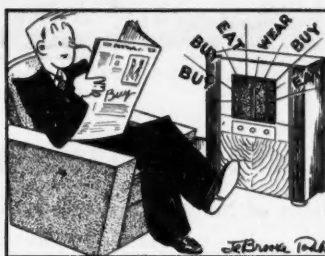
Your duties in advertising vary according to the kind of position you might hold. We shall deal here with copy writers, artists, layout people, salesmen and executives. There are accountants, clerks and secretaries in advertising firms, too, but their tasks are the same as they would be in any other business.

Copy writers compose the written matter which accompanies almost all advertising. They may write merely a one-word slogan describing a new kind of soap, or they may write a booklet or leaflet describing in detail a complicated industrial machine. No matter what the copy writer is describing, he must be able to convince people they should buy the products or use the services of the advertiser. Technical problems of copy writers who work for publications are different from those faced by radio and TV advertisement writers, but the purpose is the same.

Artists draw the illustrations for

advertisements. Layout people, arrange the different parts of the advertisements and words—to make the most effective presentation. Advertising salesmen sell an agency's services to those who desire them or they may, if working for a publication, sell advertising space to an advertiser. Executives, of course, are at the top. They are responsible for the entire operation of an agency or a department of it.

Your qualifications. Artists should have a good sense of design and, natu-



ADVERTISERS use every available means in their efforts to sell goods

ally, considerable artistic talent. Copy writers must be able to use words well and to write easily. The layout people should have the same artistic sense as do the artists. All persons in advertising need to understand the psychology of selling. The ability to get along well with people and to form new ideas is likewise essential.

Your preparation could profitably include college training, but it is not

Historical Backgrounds - - Supreme Court

DURING the 165 years since our federal Constitution went into effect, some 90 Americans have served on the Supreme Court. All have made a contribution to the nation through their work, but some are better known than others.

The first Chief Justice was John Jay. Very few important cases were decided during his term on the high court. When he left the bench in 1795, he did not think the court would ever play a very important role in American life.

John Marshall, Chief Justice from 1801 to 1835, is usually credited with giving the court much of the authority and dignity that it now possesses. His famous ruling in *Marbury v. Madison* established the principle that the Supreme Court can overrule an act of Congress if the majority of justices believe that the law violates the Constitution.

One of the most controversial figures ever to sit on the court was Roger Taney, who served as Chief Justice during the bitter period before and during the Civil War. In 1857 he delivered the court's opinion in the famous *Dred Scott* decision, ruling that Congress could not abolish slavery in the territories. This decision increased the tension between North and South.

Around the beginning of this century, federal and state governments started passing many laws to regulate working conditions, business activities, and similar matters. In cases that came before it, the Supreme Court was often asked: "To what extent should the government be allowed to

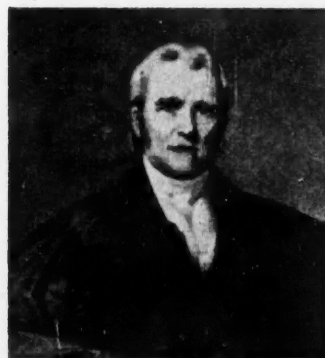
regulate and control the nation's social and economic life?"

Among those who favored letting the federal government have broader powers was Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., an Associate Justice from 1902 to 1932. He was known as the "Great Dissenter," because he so frequently differed with other members of the court in his opinions.

Justice Holmes believed that interpretations of the Constitution should change as times change. He felt that government activity should not be bound by early court rulings.

His position was sharply opposed by the majority of his fellow justices. They felt that the Constitution should be strictly, rather than broadly interpreted, and they opposed "too much" government control and regulation of industry.

One of the best known justices of



JOHN MARSHALL, one of the nation's most famous Supreme Court Justices

necessary. Most colleges give courses in advertising, however, and a broad educational background is helpful. Knowledge of such subjects as English and art is a necessity. Some training in retail selling will help you understand buyer habits. If you are a specialist, such as an artist or writer, you naturally must become skilled in your craft.

Advancement depends upon how fast you learn your job and how well you prove your ability. Beginners in advertising usually start with relatively routine and seemingly unimportant positions. Their chances for advancement come as they become increasingly experienced and versatile.

Incomes for newcomers are not high—normally from \$25 to \$50 a week. Experienced persons make, on the average, between \$100 and \$150 a week, although a fair number earn between \$150 and \$200. At the top of the profession are a very few men and women drawing as much as \$25,000 to \$50,000 a year.

Advantages include the opportunity to do stimulating and rewarding work. The advertising business is seldom dull.

Disadvantages to people not suited for this work are the stiff competition, the constant pressure for ideas, the hustle and hurry of meeting deadlines.

Additional information on advertising as a vocation may be obtained from the Advertising Federation of America, 330 West 42nd Street, New York 18, N. Y.

this school of opinion was William Howard Taft, who served as Chief Justice from 1921 to 1930. He was the only man ever to be both President and Chief Justice.

The dispute over how much control the federal government should have over the nation's social and economic life reached its peak during the 1930's. For a while the court, led by Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, overruled acts of Congress that extended government power in agricultural and economic fields. The majority of justices contended that these laws gave the federal government more control than the Constitution intended.

In the effort to change the opinion of the court, President Franklin D. Roosevelt proposed to increase its membership, but the Senate refused to give him the power he asked.

The laws overruled by the Supreme Court were eventually rewritten to eliminate objectionable features. Moreover, several of the justices died or retired during this period, and Roosevelt appointed others who interpreted the Constitution more in line with his own views. So the court controversy died down, and there has not been such a prolonged and intense dispute since then.

ANZUS (initials stand for Australia, New Zealand, and United States) is the name of a Pacific defense body with present headquarters in Hawaii. Its aims in the Pacific area are similar to those of NATO in Europe. The three member countries are pledged to work together on defense matters and to help one another in case of attack.